

### Governor Surrounded

Gov. Bert T. Combs is shown talking with Jeannie Haines, president of the UK Student Education Association. The governor spoke to the association Tuesday night at the Taylor Education Building auditorium. He outlined the educational needs of Kentucky and appealed to young teachers to remain within the state.

### Dr. Ginger Reports:

## Kentucky Keeps 65% Of UK Teacher Grads

Of the about 300 UK education graduates last year, 65 percent are now teaching in Kentucky.

According to Dr. Lyman Ginger, dean of the College of Education, about 35 percent of the June, 1962, graduates left the state and no figures are available to show whether they are teaching or not.

"Three years ago, before Kentucky teachers' salaries were raised nearly \$1,000, over half of our graduates left the state," Dr. Ginger said.

He said his figures were based only on UK education graduates and did not include other state colleges.

In commenting on the need for teachers in Kentucky, Dr. Ginger said, "We need about 2,000 teachers just to replace all the emergency certificates in the state. In addition, we need about 4,000 more teachers spread over the state."

Dr. Ginger said the Kentucky situation is better than it has been. "A teacher in the mountain counties of Kentucky is just about in the top income bracket. Where they are hit hardest by salary differences is in Jefferson and Fayette Counties and northern Kentucky.

"In northern Kentucky, the teachers are especially tempted," he said. "A teacher with specialization and a master's degree can often get \$2,000 more by just crossing the river into Ohio."

Dr. Ginger said that Kentucky is a border-line state as far as teachers' salaries go. "Tennessee, West Virginia, and states to the south are in much the same situation as we are," he said. "But when you go north, you find an entirely different situation."

Tuesday night, Gov. Bert Combs told the Kentucky Student Education Association that they should remain in the state to teach.

"We do not yet have a teacher's utopia, no state has, but at no time in the state's history has

progress in education been so rapid as it has in the last decade, particularly in the last three years," the governor said.

Gov. Combs told the group that Kentucky offers great opportunity in the field of education to anyone who will remain to seize them.

### Language Exams Are Scheduled

The Graduate School will hold the language reading exams Feb. 14 and 15 in Miller Hall.

The French exam will be given at 4 p.m. Feb. 14 in Rooms 305 and 306. The Spanish exam will be given at 4 p.m., also on Feb. 14, in Room 203.

The German exam will be given at 4 p.m. Feb. 15 in Rooms 305 and 306. All other language exams will be held at the same time—4 p.m. Feb. 15 in Room 312.

Students taking tests must register by Feb. 9 in the Department of Modern Foreign Languages in Miller Hall.

### Poll Reveals

## Half Of Cadets To Take AFROTC

More than half of the present basic cadets in AFROTC say they would enroll in a non-compulsory course.

This was the result of a poll conducted by junior advanced officers on 775 of the basic cadets.

The poll, a part of the advanced corps staff study, indicated that 51 percent of the cadets questioned would enroll in a non-compulsory course in AFROTC.

The 775 students questioned comprise about half of the basic cadets. Asked if they would participate in a voluntary program the overall cadet reaction was 51 percent, yes, 47 percent no, and two percent uncertain.

The cadet basic corps is made up of freshmen and sophomore students. At present the course is compulsory, but 52 percent of the freshmen said they would enroll in a voluntary basis, 46 percent would not, and two percent were uncertain. Of the sophomores, 49 percent indicated yes, 48 percent no, and three percent not certain.

Norman A. Hershfield, a captain in advanced AFROTC, said the results of the poll were not discouraging. The poll was part of the advanced corps study into staff problems.

The poll was designed to find out opinions on the existing AFROTC program, and to forecast the number of present basic

cadets who might go into the advanced program.

Asked if they planned to enroll in advanced AFROTC, 37 percent indicated yes. On other questions asked of the 775 basic cadets, 68 percent thought their drill sessions valuable, and 65 percent said that AFROTC did not take too much of their time.

Mr. Hershfield said other polls of this same general nature administered over this semester held similar findings.

The first question states: Is drill an important part of AFROTC?

The majority of the interviewees, 68 percent, voted yes, 26 percent said no, and six percent were uncertain.

The second question was: Do you plan to enroll in advanced AFROTC?

Only 37 percent answered yes, while 56 percent said no, and seven percent were uncertain.

Finally, the interviewees were asked: Do you think AFROTC takes too much of your time?

A total of 32 percent said yes, 65 percent answered no, and three percent remained uncertain.

### Library Hours

The Margaret I. King Library will remain open until midnight, as scheduled, through final exams week.

## Addition Is Planned For Education College

A plan is now under way to build a \$1,200,000 addition to the University of Kentucky College of Education.

Dean of Education Lyman Ginger said that in the last five years the undergraduate student enrollment in the college has risen from 425 to more than 1,200 and that en-

rollments will continue to increase. The college plans to enroll 1,350 students next year, 2,500 by 1975, the year educators predict the enrollment crest will strike the nation's colleges.

In view of the student load the Education College plans to employ three to five additional teachers and staff members each year, Dr. Ginger said.

The three-story college addition is scheduled for completion by October, 1964. The preliminary plans have been approved and work on final plans is under way. Dr. Frank D. Peterson, vice president for business administration, said he hopes the state will approve the final plans and take bids in the spring.

It is hoped that construction will begin in June.

In its approximately 68,000 square feet, the building will contain 50 one-man offices, 20 classrooms, laboratories and a seminar room; storage, mechanical and other utility space, a reading center, special education rooms and other "normal growth" facilities, according to Dean Ginger.

The college's new wing will extend westward and parallel to Scott Street, from the south side of the present Taylor Education Building.

### Veteran's Checks

All veterans and war orphans receiving benefits under PL 550 and 631, please report to Veteran's Office in the Administration Building between January 21 and 25 to sign for monthly checks.

### Courses Not Offered

The following courses listed in Spring 1963 Schedule of Classes on page 48 will not be offered:

Psychology 201 Individual Differences.

Psychology 531 Genetic Psychology.

## Trustees Meet Friday

The Executive Committee of the University Board of Trustees will meet tomorrow to hear the president's report and the report of the vice president for business administration.

Dr. Frank G. Dickey will discuss recommendations for departmental name changes, budget adjustments, and consultative services. He will also discuss the establishment of an Institute of Environmental Toxicology for the College of Pharmacy.

Vice President Frank D. Peterson will address the committee with regard to the financial report, property purchase approvals, and requisitions and orders.

He will also discuss approvals of contracts and agreements, surplus property sales, and the Patterson Fund, set up by the late James K. Patterson to help finance the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce.

## Registration Awaits Students Who Make It Through Finals

By JOHN RYAN  
Kernel Feature Writer

Every year students at large universities on semester systems such as ours are faced with a double-barrelled attempt on their academic lives: one is final exams; the other is registration for second semester. In a stroke of pessimism, if any of us make it through the former, the latter is our reward.

Let us examine our "reward." One hour before the execution you receive the necessary package of cards from the dean of your particular college, and all is well thus far. Nothing to it, except the necessary signatures so that you can get in to register—sort of like buying a ticket to a cell in death-row.

You go over to the Coliseum, which before was the scene of many enjoyable ball games, concerts, and the like. You get in line; and, if everything is in order, and if you are not an 'A' through 'Hag' applying on a 'Pep' through 'Z' day, you get in.

There the notorious puzzle is placed before you. Called everything from "Grand Central Registration" to "Pep-Z," it appears to the beginner, at least, to have no beginning and no ending. A bolt toward the door seems in order, but you perceive that they have barricaded it.

There are cards and papers to fill out in trip-

licate. Before you know it, you have given your life history to nearly every office on campus, via IBM. (The IBM people must be having a field day.) Immediately following, you scan the huge billboard with remaining open classes on it.

The first day of registration, this is not especially a chore; but if you fall into the last day, it is quite interesting. The choice at this point usually runs from 406- Advanced Care of Trees, to 312- Underwater Basketweaving. (These courses are all right, but you may have already had them, having registered late the semester before, or something.)

Upstairs, you see roped-off areas, lots of signs, and about a million tables with IBM cards on them. You sign up for your courses, running the complete gamut which extends all the way around to the other side of the Coliseum.

You go downstairs again, clutching your bale of cards—blue ones, pink ones, yellow ones, brown ones. Here they start to take them all back; and by the time you reach the end of the line, you have one left.

At this point, they have decided that, since you've had such a relaxing afternoon (or morning) perhaps you would like to pose for a picture. And so to the basement of the building, where all your pent-up chagrin is snapped for posterity.

That is all there is to it. Paraphrasing the words of the immortal Irvin S. Cobb: "Unless you have gone to the University of Kentucky and been through registration there, you ain't never been nowhere, and you ain't never seen nothin'."

## SORORITY RUSH SCHEDULE

### OPEN HOUSES

Saturday, February 9

1:00-1:40 p.m.—Alpha Gamma Delta  
1:50-2:30 p.m.—Delta Delta Delta  
2:40-3:20 p.m.—Delta Zeta  
3:30-4:10 p.m.—Alpha Xi Delta  
4:20-5:00 p.m.—Kappa Delta  
5:10-5:50 p.m.—Alpha Delta Pi

Sunday, February 10

1:30-2:10 p.m.—Delta Gamma  
2:20-3:00 p.m.—Pi Beta Phi  
3:10-3:50 p.m.—Zeta Tau Alpha  
4:00-4:40 p.m.—Chi Omega  
4:50-5:30 p.m.—Kappa Alpha Theta

### INVITATIONALS

Monday, February 12

5:30-6:30 p.m.—Delta Delta Delta

6:45-7:45 p.m.—Kappa Delta

Tuesday, February 13

5:30-6:30 p.m.—Chi Omega  
6:45-7:45 p.m.—Zeta Tau Alpha

Wednesday, February 14

5:30-6:30 p.m.—Delta Gamma  
6:45-7:45 p.m.—Alpha Delta Pi

Thursday, February 15

5:30-6:30 p.m.—Pi Beta Phi  
6:45-7:45 p.m.—Alpha Xi Delta

Friday, February 16

5:30-6:30 p.m.—Delta Zeta  
6:45-7:45 p.m.—Kappa Alpha Theta  
8:00-9:00 p.m.—Alpha Gamma Delta

The deadline for second semester registration is Feb. 6 at 12 noon. Registration cards are available in the dean of women's office.

## Dr. Bard Appointed To Dental Staff

The University's College of Dentistry has appointed Dr. Raymond C. Bard as professor in the Department of Operative Dentistry and director of research.

Dr. Bard is a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology and an associate fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the American Society for Microbiology, the Society for Industrial Microbiology, the Society for General Microbiology of Great Britain, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, Sigma Xi, and the American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Bard earned a B.S. degree in biology and chemistry from the College of the City of New York; an M.A. in bacteriology and a Ph.D. in bacteriology and biochemistry from Indiana University. During his studies at Indiana University, Dr. Bard was awarded the Eli Lilly Research Fellowship and the All-University Fellowship.

Among the positions held by Dr. Bard are chief medical technolo-

gist, St. Joseph's Hospital, Bronx, N.Y.; associate professor of bacteriology, Indiana University; head of microbiology section, research and development division, Smith Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia; associate professor of microbiology, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia; civilian consultant, Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Md.; and director of research and vice president, The National Drug Company, Division of Richardson-Merrell, Inc., Philadelphia.

### Lives In Constant Fear

## UK Cuban Refugee Cuts Red Tape For Freedom

By BOB BAUGH

Kernel Feature Writer

A University student, Sandra Carbonell, a freshman majoring in social work, escaped from Castro's Cuba last year, using an avenue of escape that has since been discovered and blocked by Castro's agents.

She had not known much freedom until she arrived in America. First it was the Batista regime that ruled Cuba with an iron hand and then Castro came in to set up a puppet government.

Sandra had been subject to constant fear of persecution against her parents and relatives.

"I've seen my relatives arrested and exiled by the Batista government because they spoke against

Batista in sidewalk conversations," she said.

"Then under the Castro regime, my father was arrested and thrown in jail on a trumped up charge of stealing \$300,000 from the government."

She faced many difficult problems when she decided to leave Cuba.

"I feared that reprisals might be made against my parents and one does not pull up roots so easily," she said. "But at the urging of my sister, Ariela, a student at Fordham, and my brother Galaor, an instructor at Eastern State College, I decided to leave Cuba before it was too late."

The first attempt to leave her home was made in June 1960 when she went to the U.S. Embassy in Havana to apply for a visa. She received her appointment for her visa and was told she would be able to leave the following January.

But on Jan. 4, 1961, the United States broke diplomatic relations with Castro's government and the Swiss Embassy was appointed to handle United States affairs.

The Swiss Embassy handled only commercial enterprises and so her chance of leaving Cuba on a visa to the United States was shut off.

The next step was taken by her sister Ariela. Her sister called and told her to take the "blue book". At first Sandra didn't understand and then after several more calls, she realized that Ariela was talking about the passport.

At school, Sandra was told that arrangements had been made to receive a visa from the British Embassy. This visa would permit her to go to Jamaica and once there, she would have a chance of obtaining a visa for the United States.

Again she was confronted with some serious problems.

"My parents were concerned about my going to Jamaica since I had only enough money to make

the trip and I didn't know how I was going to live until I could finally get to the U.S.," she said.

After she decided to try the plan she ran into one more problem—the police at the airport. She was questioned along with the other children and her luggage was searched.

"We were questioned as to why we were leaving Cuba and we told them we were going to Jamaica to go to school," Sandra said.

They were permitted to leave. When they arrived in Jamaica, Sandra and the others were cared for by priests and nuns at a private school.

Within a short time after their arrival in the United States visa requirements were lifted, and Sandra was allowed to enter the United States as an immigrant.

Sandra left Jamaica and arrived in Miami on Jan. 21, 1961. She has since been joined by her parents who also have escaped to the United States.

Two weeks after Sandra's arrival in Miami, the plan used by her to escape was discovered by Castro agents.

Sandra is studying sociology at the University and plans to use her degree as a member of the Cuban refugee program.

## Duncan Publishes Book

Dr. Phillip A. Duncan, acting head of the modern foreign language department, has written a book entitled "Emile Zola: Lettres De Paris."

The book, co-authored by Vera Erdely, contains a variety of articles including fiction, which has never been translated before into French from the original Russian.

### Law-Breaking Fans

BALTIMORE (AP)—There's a new status symbol among National Football League fans of the Baltimore Colts: Parking in a forbidden zone near Memorial Stadium.

The fine for the illegal parking is \$5.50. But five fans riding in one car can pay only \$1.10 each and get away about half an hour earlier than patrons who pay 50 cents to park on the parking lots.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Plymouth '55, 4-door, 6, automatic. Good condition. Must sell, make offer. Call 5-0240 or 3-2342. 16J2t

FOR SALE—13 diamond Princess ring. Phone 7704. 16J3t

### WANTED

RIDE for two wanted to New York, Jan. 25. Call Frank 4-3474. 16J3t

WANTED—Roommate, 3 rooms, just remodeled, air-conditioned. Close to campus. Inquire 119 East Maxwell St. 15J3t

WANTED—Hardtop for '60 A-H Sprite. Call 2-8891 after 5 p.m. 15J2t

WANTED—Student needs apartment mates (male). Air-conditioned. Close to campus. \$30 per month. After 3 p.m. phone 4-4569. 15J2t

BOYS WANTED to work in circulation dept. at Margaret I. King Library, second semester. Inquire at Loan desk in library for particulars. 16J2t

### REWARD

LOST—Gold Kappa Sigma pin with pearls. If found call 2-0192. Liberal reward. 1584t

LOST—One gold men's ring, black onyx stone with diamond. Initial "D". If found please call Don Young, phone 6271. A liberal reward is offered. 16J2t

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, large bedroom, bath, kitchen, utilities paid. Apply 260 South Limestone. 16J3t

### MISCELLANEOUS

ALTERATIONS—Coats, dresses and skirts altered. Knitted dresses shortened. Custom made hats. Phone 4-7446. New location 215 E. Maxwell. Mildred Cohen. 14Ntr

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regularly 12.50

# Ole Miss Editor Is Nominated For A Pulitzer Prize

By NANCY LONG  
Kernel Society Editor

A woman editor of a college newspaper has recently been nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. Her name—Sidna Brower, age 21. The paper—The Daily Mississippian.

The trouble in Oxford over the admission of the school's first Negro student, James H. Meredith, needn't be rehearsed. The killings, injuries, and rioting which occurred early this fall brought sober thoughts to the American people, and made this nation's sore spot a little sorer. But the admirable aspects which grew out of this defect in democracy should be told again and again. And Sidna Brower is just this example.

Sidna is a shy and hesitant young woman. Sitting in her newspaper office on the last day of September, she had to make a decision. She was literally caught in the dilemma of her beliefs and the old Southern traditions in which she grew up. If she, in any way, supported Meredith's rights, she would be ostracized by the same students who earlier put their confidence in her by selecting her to the office of editor.

Realizing the full implication of this, she spoke out in defense of Meredith. Her assertions were

slight, but in this tense situation they still drew hatred and cries of indignation.

In a telephone interview with her she said, "I'm completely overwhelmed with the nomination for a Pulitzer Prize, but I've been involved so much that I'd rather not have any more publicity. I'm trying to make my grades, stay in school, and do my job," she said in a charming southern drawl.

One of her editorials called for reason and denounced the rioters for dishonoring 'Ole Miss. She wrote, "Homecoming for the University of Mississippi would be the regaining of personal dignity and continuation of the integrity and quality of a fine old institution."

Miss Brower has herself carried on the quality of fineness by standing up for what she believes is right—essentially the equality of all men.

"Each student has the right to choose his dinner companions," she wrote in regard to the ransacking of two students' dormitory rooms when they ate with Meredith in the school cafeteria.

"Violence cannot be tolerated at the University," Sidna emphasized.

She received hundreds of letters of encouragement, most of them from outside the University. "I received no threatening letters," she

said, "but some of them weren't too nice!"

Petitions were circulated among the student body demanding her dismissal from her post. The Senate of the student body reprimanded her for her stand, and asked for a formal apology. This indicated that either she apologize or that she resign. She didn't comply with their request, but she still retains her position as editor.

"I had support from my newspaper staff when I wrote the edi-

torials, although my faculty advisor didn't comment. I was not aware that Dr. Williams (the Chancellor of 'Ole Miss) supported me at that time," she said quietly.

"Go ahead and write what you believe in," her parents told her from their Memphis home seventy miles away. "As long as you sincerely believe you are right."

"Coming from Tennessee, I guess I just don't feel as strongly about segregation as Mississippians," she says. "My high school wasn't integrated though, and I really haven't had any direct contact with Negroes."

Tennessee universities have been integrated without event.

Recently Meredith made a statement that he may withdraw at the end of this semester. "There wasn't any further agitation until he had made this statement; it was all pretty calm. Then, this week there was some demonstration, but the University has clamped down," Sidna replied.

The threat of loss of accreditation was issued to the 'Ole Miss student body some time ago.

"Most of the students were quite concerned. Their main worry was that the University might close. Of course there are some few students who don't think of the consequences, but these are the students who still want to demonstrate, and they don't care whether the school closes, or we lose our accreditation or not. But most of the students are quite

concerned and have really been trying to study," Sidna said.

After she graduates in June, she plans to make use of the internship awarded her from the Scripps-Howard Association. "If the New York papers go off strike, I want to work at the World-Telegram and The Sun."

## Hazel Flagg Renamed

NEW YORK (AP)—Ben Hecht is reworking the book of "Hazel Flagg" for an off-Broadway revival next fall.

The musical, which concerns a fiery country lass who turns New York upside down with a little white lie, had only limited success when presented on Broadway in 1953. Composer Jule Styne and lyricist Bob Hilliard are to provide additional material.

Producer Peter Cereghetti is seeking permission to stage the show under the title "Nothing Sacred," the name of a 1939 movie that was based upon the same story.

## 'Poor Dad' To Paris

PARIS (AP)—The off-Broadway hit "Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Mamma's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feelin' So Sad" is to be staged here next season.

The Arthur Kopit avant-garde comedy will be presented at Jean Louis Barrault's Theatre de France, one of the capital's state-supported attractions.

## Pi Mu Epsilon Initiation

The Kentucky Alpha Chapter of Pi Mu Epsilon, National Honorary Mathematics fraternity, will hold its fall initiation today at 4 p.m. in McVey Hall. Seventeen students and faculty members will be initiated.

Faculty initiates are Dr. Gordon Mowat, physics; Dr. Silvio O. Navarro, computing center, and Dr. Alan Ross, division of bio-statistics.

Graduate students: Walter P.

Gerlach, Cohen Lee Sharpe, and Hope Cornett Stidham, mathematics; William H. Zuber, chemistry; Robert Francis McGuire and Joseph Lee Stautberg, physics.

Undergraduates: Charles Richard Eckel, Martine Noojin, James D. Powell, and Jeanne Barbee Shaver, mathematics; Harry L. Hurd and John M. Gibson, electrical engineering; Carol Anne Harper, secondary education; Robert Allan Stokes, physics.

## Problem: Which To Choose ... Beautiful Or Homely Gal

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The young man was in a quandary.

"I am tired of being a bachelor and want to settle down," he told me. "But I'm in love with two girls."

"They have the same physical measurements . . . uh . . . 37-23-35, I think. Both have the same amount of money—none. Each has a steady job that holds promise of advancement."

"But one is beautiful. Everyone comes up and wants to meet her when I take her out. She is wonderful to look at."

"The other one is homely. Nobody bothers us when I'm with her. But she is so much fun to listen to!"

"Tell me, which one should I marry?"

Well, the next morning I put the question to five married male philosophers gathered around the office water cooler. The vote might surprise the average woman. It came out four-to-one in favor of recommending that the young man wed the homely girl.

Here is their reasoning: "A beautiful dame is always holding the mirror up to herself," said the first. "A husband to her is only landscaping. He just serves as a backdrop while she holds the center of the stage."

Said the second man: "It boils down to a matter of expense. Give me a homely girl every time. You'd think it would cost more to keep up a homely girl, because she needs so much improvement. Actually, it works the other way."

"It's the beautiful women who are never satisfied with how they look. They'll keep any man broke spending his money so they'll look even better—not to him but to other women."

"A homely woman is better because she doesn't mind giving a real belly laugh if something strikes her as funny, and a fellow likes a gal who can let go with a

real belly laugh and enjoy herself," said the third man. "A beautiful woman is afraid to let go with a real good laugh. She thinks it ruins her dignity."

"That's true," broke in the fourth man. "But that's only part of it. There are other arguments."

"If you marry a beautiful woman, you wind up jealous of her. But if you marry a homely woman, she always worries about where your eye is wandering."

"Also, a beautiful woman never gets more beautiful, but marriage makes a homely woman prettier every year."

"Also, nine out of ten homely women can sew on a button quicker and cook a better meal than nine out of ten ex-beauty queens—and what do you want a wife for anyway?"

"I must disagree with every crass word you fellows have uttered. Why, I married the most beautiful girl in the world, and I'd like to say—"

"How long you been married, son?" interrupted the first man.

"Three months, sir."

"Oh, hell," said the third man.

"I thought this was a serious discussion. Do we have to listen to amateurs?"

Just then the boss strolled up and said that if the group around the water cooler was working for him why didn't they go back to their desks, and if they were on strike why didn't they do their picketing outside on the pavement.

But he perked up his ears when the problem was explained to him. "That's easy," he said, authoritatively. "Tell that young fellow to marry the homely girl—and send the beautiful girl to me."

"Why, Chief?" he was asked.

"Because I need a new secretary," he replied, "and—well, you fellows have all met my wife at the office picnics. You know what I go home to. Are there any questions?"

As it turned out, there weren't any.



SIDNA BROWER

## Social Activities

### ELECTIONS

Larry Pierry, from Elizabethtown was recently elected president of Sigma Chi fraternity. Other officers elected were: Charles Farris, vice president; Tom Ressler, treasurer.

### ENGAGEMENTS

Anna Frances Joyce, a sophomore arts and sciences major from Frankfort, to Tommy Jarvis, a junior commerce major from Frankfort.

### PINMATES

Marilyn Starzyk, a junior social work major from Easthampton,

Mass., and a member of Zeta Tau Alpha, to Tony Newkirk, a senior prelaw major from Winchester, and a member om Phi Gamma Delta.

### MEETINGS

#### Greek Week

There will be a meeting of the Greek Week Steering Committee at 4 p.m. today in the Student Union Building.

#### Dutch Lunch

Dutch Lunch will meet in Room 205 of the Student Union Building. There will be no program.

#### Troupers

Second semester tryouts for

Troupers will be held following the semester break at 6:30 p.m. on Feb. 12 and 19.

### American Chemical Society

The student affiliate of the American Chemical Society will meet at 4 p.m. today in Room 111 of Kastle Hall. Dr. Donald E. Sands will speak on "X-Ray Diffraction."

### Circle K Club

The Circle K Club officers for the spring semester are: Fred Berge, president; Wayne Stemmer, vice president; Jim Kimble, secretary; Dave Jordan, treasurer.

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# Draw Your Shades

Recently it was requested by a staff representative of Good Samaritan Hospital that the women living in the section of Keeneland Hall facing the hospital draw their shades. This spokesman stated that frequently women who live in the dormitory are seen in inadequate clothing by both patients and staff members.

The five-story annex on Good Samaritan Hospital facing Harrison Avenue was dedicated in 1954. Keeneland Hall was dedicated in 1955. Therefore, Keeneland has been standing in clear view of that part of the hospital for at least seven years.

In this seven year period, there has never been another recorded request from the hospital to conceal the women students. It is a well-known fact that any person who specializes in hospital work is well acquainted with human anatomy since courses are required in that field to

complete a degree. Any person who works in a hospital for any length of time can certainly not deny the fact that the actual human body is seen at times.

Since a portion of Keeneland is in the direct view of the hospital, it is a logical deduction that the same part of the hospital is observable to the residents of the dorm. And, the maternity ward of Good Samaritan Hospital is on a plane which affords the residents of the fourth floor of Keeneland ample view of proceedings. And, since those in the hospital can see the women in the dorm, the reverse is true concerning women students' being able to see patients and those in the medical field.

It would seem, then that the spokesman for the hospital should take measures on the part of the establishment that he represents before he suggests measures for another group.

## A Great Achievement, But ...

The expanded Margaret I. King Library is a significant achievement. Its modern facilities can make us justifiably proud of its role within the University community. The improved hours show a genuine consideration by its administrators for student needs. But . . .

One question has caused us concern recently. What if, and we trust we will never have to face this problem, a fire broke out? How many doors can be used as exits? One. The windows are locked by keys. What if this fire lodged across that one passageway? What then? One fire trap (Miller Hall) is enough for our campus.

We are confident that future plans call for more than one door to the library. However, for the present we are faced with a risk and we think

the risk is too great to too many.

*Suggestion:* Open the green door on the West side of the building. Only one more employee, possibly a student, would be needed to stand in the door and watch for biblioklepts.

### Kernels

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but we know its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are all little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things.—*Hillis.*

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

### As Mr. K Looks On . . .

## East German Chief Slams Red China

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

BERLIN (AP)—While Premier Khrushchev listened, East Germany's Communist chief struck a new blow Tuesday at Russian-Red Chinese Amity and reported progress in U. S.-Soviet talks on the Berlin crisis.

The East German leader, bald and bearded Walter Ulbricht, opened a conference of world Communist leaders with an icy blast at Red China's attack on India's Himalayan frontier. He denounced the policies espoused by the Red Chinese as the program for global communism.

The Chinese Reds have assailed Khrushchev's backdown in Cuba, but Ulbricht insisted that the Soviet leader's policy in the crisis prevented nuclear war and saved the Communist regime of Cuba. Moreover, Ulbricht said, communism intends to extend its hold in the Western Hemisphere.

Ulbricht spoke for 4½ hours before the luncheon break. He took the rostrum again in the afternoon for about two more hours of oratory ranging all the way from the sins of deviationists to East Germany's problems in pig production.

About 2,500 delegates from 70 Communist parties around the world listened stolidly in the huge, bleak Werner Seelenbinder Sports Hall as Ulbricht referred to the "regrettable"

Chinese-Indian conflict, which he characterized as "highly superfluous."

"Unfortunately neither we nor the governments of the other socialist states were consulted, nor even informed of the starting of the Indian-Chinese border conflict," Ulbricht said.

He added that Communists wish "that this conflict will be ended as soon as possible."

Ulbricht did not mention the Red Chinese by name in denouncing their policies in general, but employed the usual device of attacking little Albania's Red leaders who echo Peking's views.



## The Kentucky Kernel

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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SIX DOLLARS A SCHOOL YEAR

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## The Readers' Forum

### Questions Campbell

To The Editor:

Mr. Campbell says that Dr. Hernandez and his family have lived and worked in Cuba. From this information, Mr. Campbell concludes that Dr. Hernandez is a more reputable source for information on social events in Cuba than are most people. This is probably true. For to be a reputable source is to be a source that is highly esteemed by other people. Since most people equate knowing the geography of a country with knowing the workings of the social order, most people probably esteem Dr. Hernandez' words on Cuba as factual.

If Mr. Campbell meant by a reputable source a reliable or objective source, it is highly unlikely that Mr. Hernandez is either. In evaluating the reliability of any person for information, it is necessary to see if this person possibly has a strong interest in the subject to which he is directing his pronouncements. It seems that Dr. Hernandez does. His brother worked for the old regime. Just from this fact I would suspect that the Hernandez family had a vested interest in the dictatorship of Batista. Also, it could be that the Hernandez family had a sufficient amount of land to make them against any sort of land reform. In any case we should doubt Dr. Hernandez' pronouncements on Cuba. The fact that he comes from Cuba makes him a doubtful rather than a reliable source.

If my suspicion is true that Dr. Hernandez' family had a vested interest in the Batista dictatorship, then it is understandable why Dr. Hernandez finds the present regime so oppressing. The loss of power associated with the revolution of Castro meant a loss of freedom for the Hernandez family. Similarly, Castro's henchmen probably enjoy a greater feeling of freedom now than they did before the revolution. I do not mean to pass any sort of judgment on Dr. Hernandez. In fact, given the situation, it is impossible for him to feel any other way about the Cuban revolution.

Today most other systems of government seem very oppressing to American citizens. However, it is assuming too much to say that they are oppressing to the people living under them. Also, it may very well be possible that people living under other systems of government would find our institutions very oppressing. To paraphrase J. A. Schumpeter, a die-hard socialist would rather eat socialist bread with worms in it than good capitalist bread. Perhaps the Cubans prefer socialist bread.

Finally, my criticism of Mr. Campbell's acceptance of Dr. Hernandez as an authority on Cuba is not meant to imply that I accept Mr. Halfhill's fanatical interpretation of events in Cuba. Neither is this letter to imply that I'm in rapport with the present dictatorship in Cuba. (I'm not.)

BILL SHELTON

He said "Dogmatists and Sectarians"—the Kremlin euphemism for the Chinese-wanted war.

As he spoke, the three members of the Chinese Communist delegation listened with stony countenances, their demeanor seeming to indicate that they were far from repentant.

Khrushchev, who had been given a two-minute ovation of rhythmic clapping, occasionally nodded in agreement with the speaker.

Red China has made it clear that Peking believes Khrushchev knuckled under to a U. S. "Paper Tiger" in the Cuban conflict and is pursuing a course which retards the march of world Communist revolution. Khrushchev has retorted that the "paper tiger has atomic teeth."

The attitude of the "dogmatists," said Ulbricht, damages world Communist unity.

"The world situation cannot be influenced by screaming market-place speeches and insults," Ulbricht went on.

"The people of the German Democratic Republic understand why we don't concern ourselves more closely with such irresponsible babble."

It seemed likely that Khrushchev will have more to say on the subject of Red China tomorrow in what is expected to be a major Soviet policy

speech. Khrushchev also was expected to deal at some length with the Berlin Crisis, the central issue of the cold war for many years. Ulbricht predicted this.

After proposing a step-by-step solution for the Berlin issue taking into consideration "certain prestige problems as may exist for the United States," Ulbricht said:

"We are for continued talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on Berlin and a German peace treaty, and we are convinced that a solution can be found."

He reported some progress in American-Soviet exchanges on the subject, and promised the delegates that Khrushchev would give them more details.

The East German leader's proposals for Berlin were largely a rehash and consolidation of previous proposals. These include the end of the occupation status and "removal of the NATO base" from West Berlin, the substitution of the United Nations banner for "the NATO flag," and arrangements insuring Communist East German sovereignty over rights of access by air, land and water. Actually the Western occupation forces are in Berlin under British, French and American flags and are not, as Moscow insists, NATO troops.

# Does UK Have Academic Freedom?

By JACKIE ELAM  
Kernel Arts Editor

When Dr. Abby Marlatt and Mr. Edward Morin passed out handbills on that quiet Sunday morning, although it might not have been intentional, theirs was more than a plea for world peace. It was a test of freedom—not world freedom, or national freedom, but the freedom of Lexington, Kentucky.

Lexington almost failed this test. The people of Lexington did not seem to dispute the statements printed on the handbills as much as they did these people, being allowed to speak. The immediate question arose—why don't city officials arrest them?

A few months later the University was again personally involved with an academic freedom issue—this time in the form of Dr. Sheldon Grebstein. Dr. Grebstein, a former associate professor of English at UK and now at the University of South Florida, was nearly suspended for his use of undesirable material in an upper division English class.

Because of these and recent cases at other colleges and universities throughout the nation, the question arises: do universities in America have academic freedom? More specifically the question is, does the University have academic freedom?

One professor made the comment that he felt academic freedom was overly emphasized at the University. It is his opinion that if a professor is competent in his field, and makes no public disturbance, he will not encounter the ire of the community or administration.

John E. Reeves, associate professor of political science, and an active member in various political organizations outside the campus, when asked if he agreed with the above statement said:

"Yes, the man is definitely right. And the average professor will not cause any 'public disturbance.' However, academic freedom is not for the average, but the unique. You can't look at academic freedom in terms of what the average person wants to do. It is from those unique personalities which stir up the minds of men, regardless of whether the results be favorable or unfavorable, that new concepts are formulated."

Prof. Reeves continued by saying that in 1953, on the basis of a request which he felt he could hardly refuse, he recruited people to go to a neighboring county and watch the election to prevent "anticipated, or imagined" election frauds. Two of the people were University students, although they were not recruited in classes. For this activity there was an effort to compel Prof. Reeves to cease to participate in certain activities in favor of good government and honest politics.

He commented: "I did not stop. I'm still here, and I'm still very active in politics." He is now chairman of the Legislative District Committee of the Democratic Party, and on the three-man executive committee of the party.

Edward T. Breathitt, seeking nomination for governor in the coming election, stated in a special interview with the Kernel: "I assure you, the staff, and faculty, and students of the University



BREATHITT

that if elected governor I will, under no circumstances, engage in any political interference. I feel that there must be academic freedom and leadership by the faculty on this campus and staff without political interference as existed in the past."

A doctor engaged in both research and teaching at the University Medical Center stated: "As long as I have been associated with UK, it has been my experience that no pressure has been put on me, or any of my colleagues, as far as I know, for political views or expressing opinions—limited, naturally, within the bounds of good taste—either within or outside of the classroom."

As director of many of the Guignol productions, Wallace M. Briggs, associate professor of English, speech, and dramatic arts, said, "I abide by my own good taste and judgment, selecting those plays which correspond with my own beliefs of what is morally acceptable, and no one has ever questioned my selections. There has never been any type of dictation as to what plays I should use in Guignol—and if that isn't academic freedom, I don't know what is!"

Dr. H. P. Riley, head of the depart-

EDITOR'S NOTE: Academic freedom defines a university. George W. Eliot in his 1869 inaugural address reflected this principle when he stated:

"A university must be indigenous; it must be rich; and above all, it must be free. The winnowing breeze of freedom must blow through all its chambers. It takes a hurricane to blow wheat away. An atmosphere of intellectual freedom is the native air of literature and science. This university aspires to serve the nation by training men to intellectual honesty and independence of mind. The Corporation demands of all its teachers that they be grave, reverent and high-minded; but it leaves them, like their pupils, free."

But are the universities free? A glance at the various legal suits filed against professors and universities for their teachings may bring many doubts.

The most famous of these cases was the Scopes Trial, 1925. John Thomas Scopes was a high school teacher in Rhea County, Tennessee. He was accused of teaching "a certain theory that denied the story of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and did teach instead thereof that man had descended from a lower form of animals." When he was found guilty of the above charges the July 22, 1925, issue of the New York Times gave this description: "Young Scopes in his shirt sleeves, his collar open at the neck, his carrot-colored hair brushed back, stood up before the bar. His voice trembled a little as he folded his arms and said, 'Your Honor, I feel that I have been convicted of violating an unjust statute. I will continue in the future as I have in the past to oppose the law in any way I can. Any other action would be a violation of my ideal of academic freedom, that is to teach the truth as guaranteed in our constitution of personal and religious freedom. I think the fine is unjust.'"

At the University of Kentucky, due to the recent Marlatt and Morin handbill issue, academic freedom has developed into more than just a theoretical principle. It is now an important issue of local concern. The following article is an attempt to explain a few of the thoughts behind the many ideas on academic freedom and to allow various professors to voice their opinions on academic freedom as it exists on the campus today.

ment of botany, was also of this opinion.



DR. RILEY

He stated: "Since the time of my appointment as head of this department, I can not remember having had any trouble myself, or that any member of my staff had any. Of course, we are in a fairly 'safe' field. Hardly anyone gets morally upset over plants."

However, in other science departments, especially zoology, people do become "morally upset." When academic freedom is mentioned among these departments the immediate thought is of Darwin's theory of evolution and its effect on perhaps the most famous of all academic freedom cases, the Scopes Trial.

Partly because of the influence of this trial, Dr. John M. Carpenter, head of the department of zoology, and professor of a course in evolution at the University, has no difficulties in teaching Darwin's theories. He said, "I feel that the large, state-supported universities have no trouble in teaching evolution because they are less concerned with various religious groups. However, the smaller colleges, especially those supported by certain religious sects, are still concerned with this problem."

"At the University I find little resistance to the theory of evolution. I did notice, however, in the paper just this fall where several ministers had written letters concerning the creation of man which defied evolution. However, there have been no restrictions placed on my class," he commented.



DR. CARPENTER

Dr. Carpenter said, "A few years ago when the University observed Religious Emphasis Week I had a priest come and talk to the class. He said that the Catholic church did accept the theory of physical evolution, but stressed the idea that the soul was created, not evolved."

Three years ago, several University English instructors were involved in a controversy over teaching materials. They were denied the right to teach "Lolita," a contemporary novel written by a college professor, to a freshman English composition class.

Edward A. Morin Jr., instructor of English, commented upon the situation: "Though it may be a great book, they shouldn't have taught it if they were solicitous for their job or peace of mind. The matter began as a personal judgment and ended as a community decision. It's ironic that 'Lolita' sells at any drugstore and that kids whose parents wouldn't let them read 'Lolita' for class could have seen the movie at the drive-in."

As to where the line should be drawn in regards to such books Mr. Morin believes: "The difficulty with teaching books with some obscenity in high school (or college for that matter) is that the students are in transition from childhood to maturity. Maybe parents don't know when they want them protected?"

"I'd never go out on the limb teaching 'Lolita' to freshmen. The same points Nabokov's 'Invitation to a Beheading' makes about cheap materialism and acquisitiveness could be

made teaching prudish Nikolai Gogol's 'Dead Souls.' But some of the effect would be lost because Gogol's setting isn't 20th century America," he stated.

Mr. Morin concluded: "Those parents who think of teachers as 'substitute parents' are inclined to forget that their child is ready for a little responsibility himself. I have yet to hear of a teacher who refused to let a student bypass a test because of moral scruples. Also some parents overestimate the danger of ideas, but large numbers of students are immune to ideas. For the unprotected student who is willing to educate himself in Tolstoy's nonfiction, Bertrand Russell, G. B. Shaw, or any other author, the library is still the most subversive place in town."

Several professors at the University have reportedly resigned for higher-paying jobs after some criticism from the public for their political views. Gladys M. Kammerer, associate professor of political science, chosen outstanding professor of Arts and Sciences in 1955, was such a person.

She criticized the Chandler administration for its policy actions in regard to child welfare. Although Prof. Kammerer did not receive a salary increase the following year, the next year she received a substantial raise. However, she decided to resign.

Another case was that of a man who headed one of the departments in agriculture. After a dispute over the merits of K31 fescue, a type of grass, he was demoted from head of the department, although he retained his salary and teaching position.

Mr. Breathitt stated that he felt political interference which, either directly or indirectly, caused a University professor to resign his position was a bad precedent for the University. He said:

"To have a great state we have to have a great university, and that is more than just purely financial support. I will give support and as chairman of the board of trustees, in my capacity as a citizen and not as a member of the democratic party, I will give it all the leadership and help I can."

When asked what he would do about the handbill case if it were left pending, he said: "I think that as governor it should be handled by a committee of faculty and staff of the University. I think for a governor to interject himself into a matter of this kind would be misinterpreted by the public, by the groups that give accreditation to the University, and by other people in the academic field throughout the country."

Mr. Morin, who was involved in the handbill case at the University, when asked which professors were usually hurt when academic freedom was endangered, stated:

"Radicals come first, if there are any, and then the larger number of humanists. Any real humanist has something important to say to his contemporaries. It often isn't very startling. But unlike activists, humanists are usually timid, easily silenced by just the smell of persecution, and then they become mere pedants burying themselves in more or less irrelevant drudgeries. In this age of mass hypnosis by governments and the mass media, we need all the humanists' thinking we can get."

He expressed the opinion that sometimes a teacher can very innocently become involved in an issue which arouses the wrath of the public. To exemplify this, he referred to the Grebstein case at the University of South Florida, and stated:

"Bigots will push the academic com-

munity as far as it will let them. And they must have pushed pretty far in Florida because they couldn't have picked on a more cautious, innocent man than Sheldon Grebstein."

Dr. Grebstein is not the only professor in the South who has found academic freedom to be limited. In a recent article in Harper's Magazine, C. Vann Woodward, professor of history at Yale, outlines academic freedom cases in more than 20 southern colleges which involved approximately 200 students and more than a score of faculty members. In several instances the professors learned of their "resignations" in a newspaper story, and very few were allowed hearings. The John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan were, according to Prof. Woodward, in several cases instigators of the actions, which centered mainly around segregation.

Segregation at the University came in the spring of 1949 when two Negro students applied for admission. At first their applications were refused, but they were later reconsidered and the two students entered the summer session. There was no agitation or opposition from either the faculty or student body.

In light of the many apparently disputable cases involving academic freedom, it would seem that the struggle for freedom is futile.

Prof. Paul Oberst, of the College of law, a member of Committee "A" on Academic Freedom of the American Association of University Professors, stated that most of the influence and powers of the association arrived in the adoption of doctrines and ideals in which the university professor believes and supports.



PROF. OBERST

"One function of the AAUP is to investigate academic freedom cases and support those professors who are improperly discharged," Prof. Oberst said. "However, there is nothing the AAUP can do to get a man hired at a certain university when he has not been, and was likely to never be, considered, for employment by that university, and becoming involved in an academic freedom case is hardly an advisable procedure for obtaining a job," he added.

The professor stated that the issues of academic freedom are very complicated. One member of Committee "A" suggested to Prof. Oberst that the solution of academic freedom cases would be so much easier if they could find more clear-cut cases.

One might ask, why doesn't the government make laws to protect academic freedom? However, Max Milam, associate professor of political science and specialist in political theory, stated: "The making of laws does not solve issues. If a community's attitude is favorable to a certain issue, there is no need for laws protecting the issue. Academic freedom should be accorded the widest possible range, for it is the basis of all freedom. Socrates said, 'The unexamined life is not worth living.' And the unexamined thought is not worth thinking."

"Americans have developed a curious notion about education. They have a great regard for it, but they are suspicious of its results," Prof. Milam commented. "But the scholar is somewhat at fault also. The principle of 'gigantism' may be applied here. It has been hypothesized that the dinosaur's gigantic size made his survival impossible. This same effect may result from man's increasing knowledge, although I doubt it. But the humanists have not been able to keep pace with the progress. Scholars have not yet fully explored the uses of this knowledge for human purposes."

Therefore, as Prof. Oberst explained, "Academic freedom is a very complicated matter. There are issues on both sides with which man must reconcile."

However, when was the fight for freedom ever a "simple affair?"

History answers never.

Our only hope is that there will continue to be those who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the preservation of democracy and freedom.



PROF. MILAM



## Rupp's Raiders Hit Trouble During The First Semester

The fall semester of 1962 might not have been the most successful in Kentucky history but it was probably the most interesting. For basketball fans, it was also the most disappointing.

The Wildcats were picked in the nation's top three in most pre-season polls but lost their opener to Virginia Tech.

Kentucky won the UKIT, to the amazement of about everyone, and around the state and nation the observers thought they had come of age at last.

This opinion was supported by impressive wins over Dartmouth and Notre Dame so Kentucky again moved up in the wire polls.

But an overwhelming loss to St. Louis again left the experts puzzled and Kentucky entered the conference race as a question mark.

Then undefeated Georgia Tech came to town to open the Southeastern Conference race and blasted Kentucky on the Cat's home floor.

Georgia Tech then replaced Ken-

tucky in the top ten and has been there ever since.

Adolph Rupp and company have not lost since and stand in a first place tie for the conference lead but are only 17th in the nation.

The conference race has boiled down to just what was predicted, a down-to-the-wire feud between Mississippi State and Kentucky, and although their record is less than expected the Cats are probably the most interesting team in the South, if not the most successful.



### TIPS ON TOGS By "LINK"

**HAVE** — Scribbled this so-called column in some odd places and under peculiar circumstances, but this is my first time writing it in a hospital bed. Hope by the time you lamp it I will be back greeting my friends in the "Kentuckian Shop" —and I sure will be glad to see ya.

**THE TOGS** — In this pill factory are very, very casual—you really don't have to pick a wardrobe, they will gladly attire you in a Roman type toga with back exposure. However, if you are a modest and fashionable dude you can model your own pajamas and robes. I saw one ensemble that defies description.

**THIS**—Being the in-between season for clothes leaves me with but little to write about — however, there is one sporty set coming out for the coming spring season that I predict will be a big hit with old and young alike. A shirt-like jacket of seer sucker stripes—solid color co-ordinated light weight dacron, cotton sport slax, and color co-ordinated shorts. These are to be purchased in sets. Makes a very smart summer outfit. Also, there will be some new summer raincoats on the market—very high styled and very sharp. I saw some of the above mentioned items at an advance preview and bought some for the "Kentuckian Shop." I hope you will like them and feel sure that you will.

**FOR** — You sporters of the wide belts with horse shoe buckles, here is a fashion tip, they can now be found in plaid designs — of course the big favorite is still the natural tan leather.

**ANSWER** — To a postcard. "Yes, I have U. of K. all cotton, sweat shirts in the Kentuckian Shop and in several colors." Thanks for the

**CONGRATS** — To Darrell Cox and Junior Hawthorne. The honors bestowed upon were well deserved!!

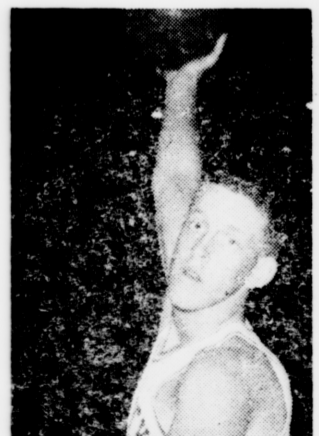
**AS** — I stated before, this is a tough column to write at this time of the year—nothing new to report fashion wise or social wise.

**HOPE** — Every one had a terrific new years and thanks a million for all the good wishes I received. You are wonderful people.

So long for now,

"LINK"  
at ...

*Mayson's*

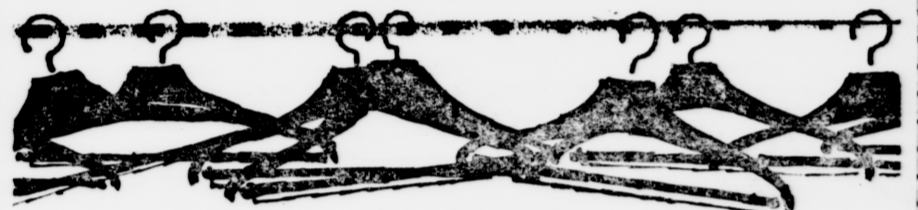


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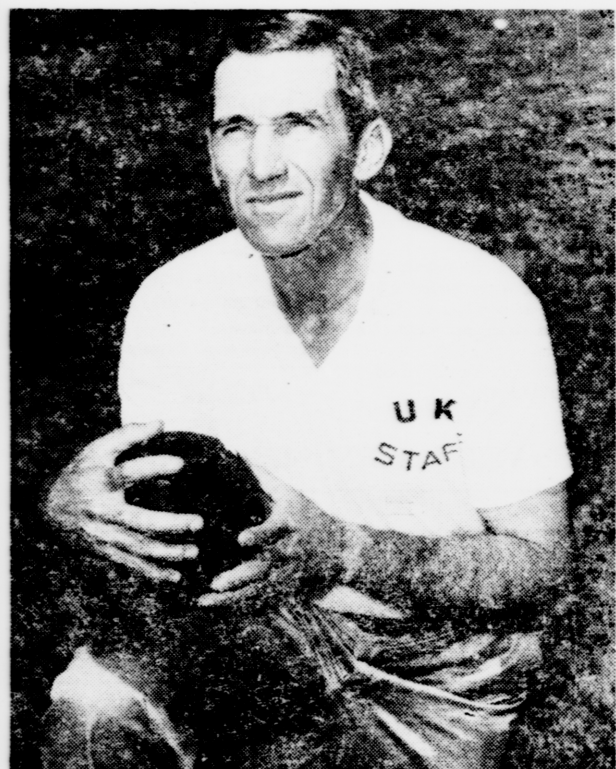
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## BRADSHAW BOOSTS SPIRIT; INTRAMURALS REVIEWED

This was the semester that Charlie Bradshaw's first football team took the field and it was not a winning season.

It was the least successful season in several years, but it was a different kind of season. For a change most fans were behind the team. They were outmanned but not outplayed and no loss was by more than a few points. This kind of heroics brought the crowd to their feet often, especially in the LSU game when UK came as close to winning as possible, only to lose in the last minutes.

By the middle of the season everyone was thinking of next year but not as an excuse for this year. Next year could be a good one from this year's indications.

In intramural football Phi Delta Theta was finally defeated after three years of campus gridiron dominance. Phi Gamma Delta did it in the season opener and several others repeated the feat before the season was over.

Alpha Gamma Rho defeated

Triangle in the football championship game. Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the other usual powers were absent and no one seemed to know why.

In basketball, though, it was the same old story. Delta Tau Delta has dominated that sport longer than the Phi Deltas have controlled football and the Deltas show no signs of falling as their rivals did in football.

The Deltas entered the season with three straight unbeaten years under their belt and entering the second semester have yet to lose



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## UK Professor Appointed To Budget Honorary

Prof. James W. Martin, director of the Bureau of Business Research at the University, has been named an honorary member in the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Martin's appointment brings the number of those holding honorary memberships in the association to four. Martin is the only honorary member who is not a past president of the association.

Since 1958 Martin's bureau has done research work on state budget problems for the association, and has cooperated with the group in other ways.

Martin was commissioner of finance in Kentucky from 1955 to 1957.

### Credit Union

Members of the University Credit Union will have their annual meeting at 4 p.m. Jan. 29 in Room 111, McVey Hall. All members are urged to attend.

## Psychologist To Speak Tonight

Dr. Theodore R. Dixon, assistant professor of psychology, will speak to the University Humanities Club at 7:30 p.m. today in the Laboratory Theatre in the Fine Arts Building. The topic of his lecture will be "Psychology in the World of Tomorrow."

Dr. Dixon, a native of Detroit, came to the University this semester from the Psychology Department at the University of Missouri. He has been a U.S. Public Health Fellow and a research associate in the Medical Faculty of the Washington University in St. Louis. His assignment at UK combines both teaching and research duties.

Holding two degrees from Western Michigan University, Dr. Dixon received his doctorate from Washington University. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, Sigma Xi, and the National Association for the Advancement of Science.

The meeting, the last in the current semester, is open to the public.

### Alliance Francaise

The Alliance Francaise will meet from 3 to 5 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 20, in the Music Lounge of the Fine Arts Building. M. Peruchot, UK French professor, will show slides and give a commentary on "Les Restes Egyptiens."

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# Femininity Takes Over In The Men's Quad

By JACKIE SHURE  
Kernel Feature Writer

The old Men's Quadrangle just isn't the same any more since the mass invasion of coeds this semester.

In September, the women moved into Kinhead and Breckinridge and returned to half of Bowman.

Arrival of great crowds of the feminine gender into this former "no-woman's-land" has necessitated a number of changes in quadrangle accommodations.

Conditions which were acceptable to the former tenants were absolutely unacceptable to the new arrivals. University women, accustomed to higher standards of cleanliness, were appalled at the dark and dingy condition of the rooms. However, they were resolved to do something about it.

With diligent application of sponge mops, brooms, and similar aids, the rooms quickly became almost livable.

The addition of curtains, rugs, and pictures, formerly unheard of in the quad, transformed the individual rooms into homes.

Almost overnight, former masculine quarters became showplaces of galloping femininity. Curtains and flowers even found their way into the bathrooms. Painting the rooms has taken longer than overnight, but at least the coeds can have something to look forward to.

Other needed improvements ma-

terialized more promptly. After a few weeks, the informal buzzer system at Kinhead Hall consisting of a shout directed toward the appropriate window gave way to a reception room. Here, the men may call for their dates in the best campus tradition. The main desk, located in Bowman, must do double duty, since Breckinridge has no reception room.

The laundry in Bowman Hall must serve for the entire quadrangle—coed, of course, as is the study room, a situation which has its advantages.

Life for the quadrangle coed is really not so bad after all.

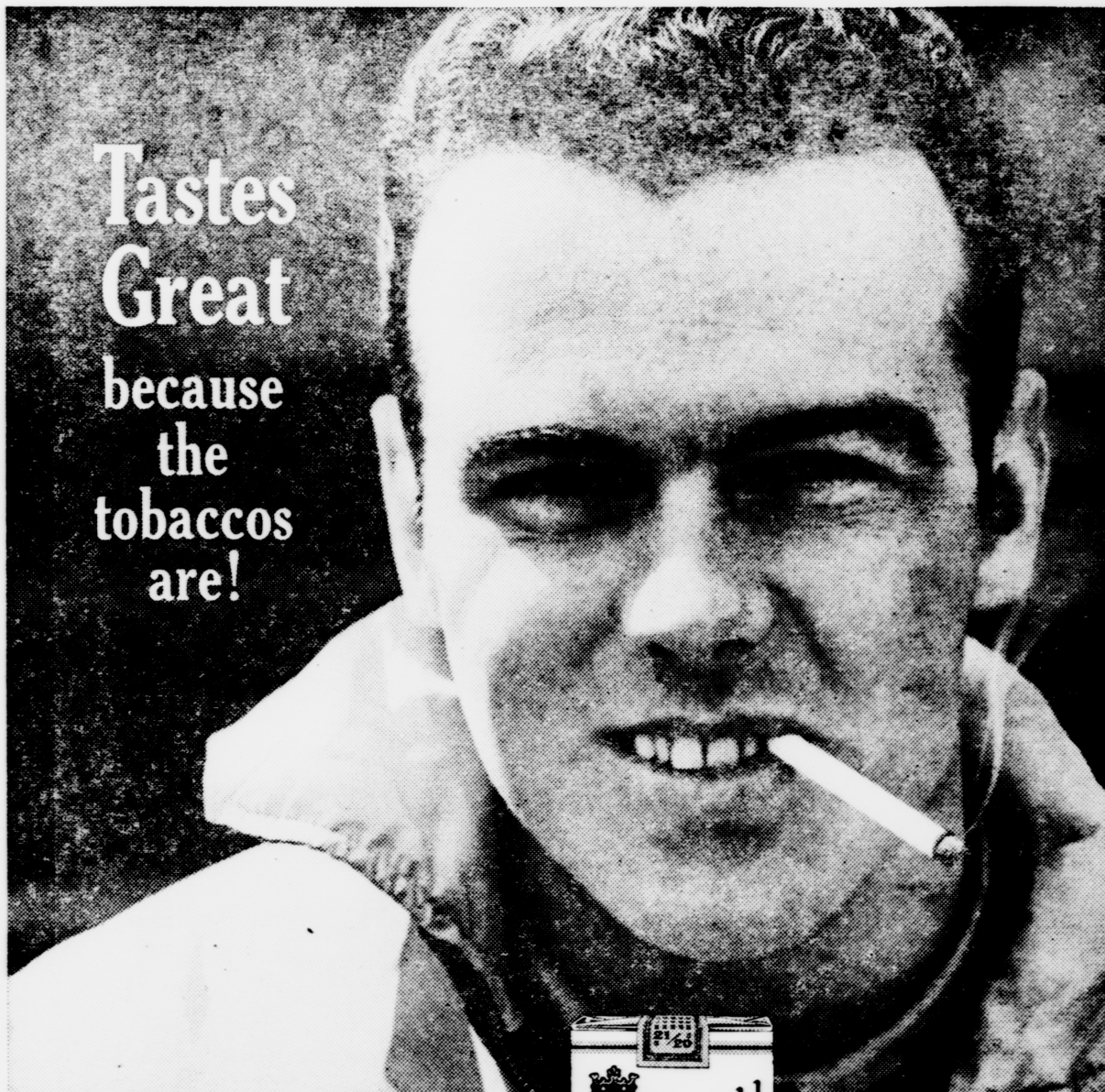
## Effective Feb. 5, 1963

All letters to the Editor of the Kentucky Kernel must have the writer's name, classification and telephone number. If the notice is from a faculty member, that person must include his department and telephone number. Any further letters will be checked for validity and none will be honored unless this information is included.

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IN THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

## FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

DAY	FORENOON		AFTERNOON	
	7:30-9:35	9:45-11:50	1:00-3:05	3:15-5:20
Monday 1/21/63	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—4:00 p.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—9:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—9:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—4:00 p.m.
Tuesday 1/22/63	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—3:00 p.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—10:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—10:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—3:00 p.m.
Wednesday 1/23/63	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—2:00 p.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—11:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—11:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—2:00 p.m.
Thursday 1/24/63	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—12:00 noon	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—1:00 p.m.	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—1:00 p.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—12:00 noon
Friday 1/25/63	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—5:00 p.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—8:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Tuesday or Thursday—8:00 a.m.	Classes which meet first on Monday or Wednesday—5:00 p.m.

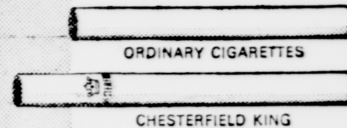


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